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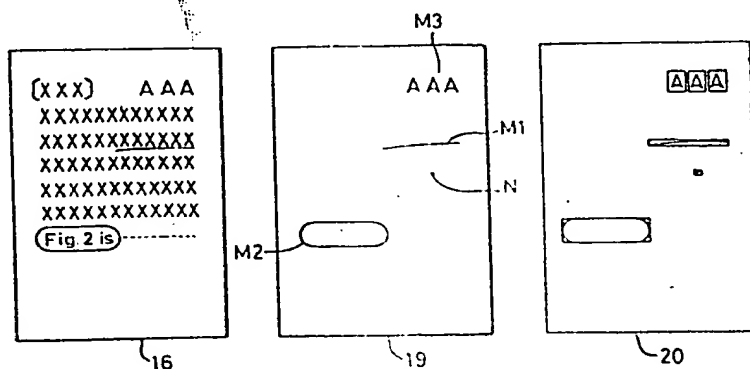
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(54) Method of storing and retrieving image data.

(57) In order to utilize memo data written by hand at the time of retrieving the document, the original document image data is stored and, thereafter, a document image data with memo is separately input, the document image data with memo being comprised of the original document image onto which is additionally written memo data by hand. The position of the document image data with memo is then brought into alignment with the original document image data and is collated to extract only those memo data written by hand. Then the kind of memo is discriminated, the

process is effected depending upon the kind of memo, and the memo data is stored in the secondary data file for retrieval. To retrieve the document, the memo data of a plurality of documents are read out from the secondary data file depending upon the kind of memo that is designated, and are displayed as a look-up table. If the operator designates any one of them, the image of the corresponding original document is read out from the original document image file and is displayed.

FIG. 7



## METHOD OF STORING AND RETRIEVING IMAGE DATA

### Background of the Invention

### Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a method of storing and retrieving image data. More specifically, the invention relates to a method of storing secondary data such as memos added to document image as index data of document image and to a method of retrieving document image by utilizing the secondary data.

### Description of the Prior Art

Accompanying the recent trend toward putting into practice the optical disc device which is capable of storing large amounts of data, attention has been given to a document image filing system as a new document control means to electronically file the document data and to retrieve the data by using a display device. If the content of a document is treated as an image, the document which includes figures and photographs in addition to characters can be electronically filed. Therefore, a wide range of documents such as general literatures, books and slips, design drawings, written contracts, and the like can be stored in a memory device.

According to a conventional retrieval system,

index data such as names of the documents, classification codes, keywords and the like are registered through the keys to being correspond to the document images. To retrieve the data, a user designates  
5 these index data so that the contents of the corresponding document are produced on the display device. A system of this type has been disclosed, for example, in a journal "NIKKEI COMPUTER" published by Nikkei McGrawhill Co., December 26, 1985, pp. 62-64.  
10 Since items common to each of the documents have been selected, the above-mentioned retrieval data are not helpful to directly retrieve a document that is being sought if the user does not remember the name of the literature or the keyword or if  
15 he remembers them vaguely. In this case, the document images are displayed successively to retrieve the correct one by his eyes.

As a method to facilitate the retrieval of the document image, the applicant of the present  
20 invention has proposed a method of retrieving image in Japanese Patent Application No. 55073/1983 (Japanese Patent Laid-Open No. 183458/1984, U.S. Serial No. 594690) according to which secondary reference data such as memos specific to the image data are registered,  
25 and the image data is specified with reference to

the thus registered data at the time of retrieval.

Summary of the Invention

The object of the present invention is to provide a method of storing secondary

5 data such as memos which the user has added to the document, and a method of retrieving the image data by utilizing the secondary data.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a method of storing image data which  
10 is capable of storing a given region of the document image as an index for retrieving the document image, and a method of retrieving the document image by utilizing the index.

To achieve the above-mentioned objects, the  
15 method of storing document image data in a filing system of the present invention comprises:

a first step for preparing a processed image which includes the content of an original document in a first memory region of the filing  
20 system and a second data;

a second step for comparing the processed image with the image of the original document read from said first memory region, in order to find different portions;

25 a third step for classifying the different portions according to a predetermined classification

standard;

5 a fourth step for specifying at least one local region which has a predetermined relationship in position, that is determined by the classification standard, with respect to the different portion in the processed image; and

10 a fifth step for storing the data that represents the local region in a second memory region of the filing system together with a code that makes said data corresponded to the original document.

The secondary data may include memos written by the user on the document, and/or marks such as underlines and boxes or surrounding marks attached to particular words and description in the document. The data  
15 that represents the local region includes position coordinates of the local region, document image in the local region, and character codes obtained by discriminating the characters contained in the local region. The data that represent the local  
20 regions are rearranged for every classification section of the secondary data, and are stored in the second memory region.

According to the method of retrieving document image of the present invention, the user designates  
25 a classification section of the secondary data,

so that the contents of local region in the document image or the contents of memo data corresponding to the underlined portion are displayed in the form of a look-up table or list on the display device,  
5 and the user then selects one of the secondary data that are displayed. Through the select operation, a document image corresponding to the selected secondary data is read from the first memory region and is displayed.

10 According to the present invention, the user inputs the processed document to easily prepare a secondary data file that corresponds to the document which has been registered in the filing system. The image in most portion of the processed document  
15 has been stored in the file of the original document. Therefore, in the secondary data file needs be stored the information added by the user or the image of a portion of the original document related thereto. Therefore, the secondary data file may be made up  
20 of a personal file such as a floppy disc having a small memory capacity. According to the present invention, a plurality of users are allowed to have their own secondary data files without changing the contents of the common file in which are stored  
25 images of the original documents, and are hence

allowed to quickly take out desired document images from the common image file with reference to their own memo data stored in the secondary data file.

The foregoing and other objects, advantages, 5 manner of operation and novel features of the present invention will be understood from the following detailed description when read in connection with the accompanying drawings.

Brief Description of the Drawings

10 Fig. 1 is a block diagram illustrating an image processing system according to an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a diagram which schematically illustrates a process for extracting the secondary data 15 from the processed document;

Fig. 3 is a program flow chart illustrating the procedure for finding straight lines contained in an image;

Fig. 4 is a diagram explaining how to detect 20 straight lines in relation to Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is a diagram showing another embodiment of a rectangular frame for correcting the skew;

Fig. 6 is a diagram explaining how to extract the difference between an original document image 25 13 and a processed image 17;

Fig. 7 is a diagram explaining the classification of the secondary data or the memo data;

Fig. 8 is a data table used for the classification of the secondary data;

5 Fig. 9 is a program flow chart illustrating the procedure for classifying the secondary data;

Figs. 10A and 10B are diagrams illustrating a method of extracting a local region designated by an underline;

10 Fig. 11 is a diagram showing a format of a secondary data file;

Fig. 12 is a diagram showing the contents of display in retrieving the image according to the present invention;

15 Fig. 13 is a program flow chart which schematically illustrates the whole functions of the image processing system according to the present invention; and

Fig. 14 is a diagram showing a modified form of the original document used for writing the secondary data.  
20

#### Description of the Preferred Embodiments

The invention will now be described by way of embodiments.

Fig. 1 shows a system for retrieving document  
25 image data to which the present invention is adapted,



wherein reference numeral 1 denotes a microprocessor (CPU), 2 denotes a main memory (MM), 3 denotes a keyboard (KB), 4 denotes an image scanner (IS), 5 and 5' denote filing devices (FD), 6 denotes a bit map memory (BM), 7 denotes an image processor (IP), 8 denotes a display controller (DC), 9 denotes a CRT display, and 10 denotes a printer (PR):

First, described below is the processing for extracting the secondary data (memo portion) only from the processed image (hereinafter referred to as image with memo) to which secondary data such as memo is added. Fig. 2 is a diagram which schematically illustrates the process for extracting the secondary data. First, an original document 11 is taken from the image scanner 4 into the bit map memory 6 to obtain an original image 12. The original image 12 is stored in the file 5 which consists, for example, of an optical disc. In order to align the positions of two images that will be described later, the image processor 7 writes a rectangular frame FR at a predetermined position on the original image 12 depending upon the instruction from the CPU 1 to thereby prepare an image 13 with frame which will be produced by the printer 10 as an original paper 14 for processing the document. A memo (e.g.,

underline) is added onto the original paper 14 to  
prepare a processed document 15 with memo. The  
processed document 15 is read by the image scanner  
4 and is input as an image with memo 16 to a region  
5 different from the region where the image 13 with  
frame has been stored on the bit map memory 6.  
With an ordinary image scanner, it is difficult  
to completely convert the paper surface into an  
image thereof without rotation or skew. The printer 10 and  
10 the image scanner 4 usually have different picture  
element densities. In order to bring the skew and  
size of the image 16 with memo into agreement with  
those of the image 13 with frame, therefore, the  
normalization is effected by using, for example,  
15 the rectangular frame FR to obtain a normalized  
image 17. Then, the image 13 with frame and the  
normalized image 17 are matched with each other,  
to obtain a differential image 18 in which are left  
non-coincident portions only. The differential  
20 image contains, in addition to memo data, deteriora-  
tion data of the original image caused by passing  
the image 13 with frame through the processor 10  
and the image scanner 4. Finally, the deterioration  
data is removed from the differential image 18 to  
25 obtain a memo image 19 which contains memo data

only. The above-mentioned processing is wholly controlled by the CPU 1, and the individual image processings are performed by the image processor 7 according to the instruction from the CPU 1.

- 5 The image processings by the image processor 7 will now be described in detail.

When the image 13 with frame is to be prepared from the original image 12, the rectangular frame FR that serves as an indication of reference position  
10 is described at a position maintaining a predetermined distance "a" from the edge of the original image 12.

The rectangular frame FR may be replaced by other mark that indicates the position. To draw straight lines of the rectangular frame FR on the bit map  
15 memory 6, the element patterns of the lines should be written successively in the up and down direction and in the right and left direction. In the write processing of the rectangular frame, black picture elements of the regions outside the frame FR on  
20 the original image 12 are all converted into white picture elements so that the normalization processing can be carried out conveniently as will be described later.

In the processing for preparing the normalized  
25 image 17 from the image 16 with memo, a step is

carried out to find the skew of the image 16 with  
memo by detecting four straight lines that constitute  
the rectangular frame FR, and a step is further  
carried out to convert the coordinates of the whole  
5 image in order to correct the skew of the image  
16 with memo and to correct, depending upon the  
cases, the size thereof, such that the rectangular  
frame of the image 16 with memo and the rectangular  
frame of the image 13 with frame are brought into  
10 agreement with each other.

Straight lines constituting the rectangular  
frame FR can be detected by a variety of known methods.  
As one of such methods, sue is made here of a known  
algorithm of Hough conversion.

15 Fig. 3 is a program flow chart for detecting  
a vertical line located on the left side among the  
four straight lines of the rectangular frame FR,  
and Fig. 4 is a diagram to explain the detection  
of the line. In Fig. 4,  $\hat{\gamma} = x \sin \hat{\theta} + y \cos \hat{\theta}$   
20 is an equation of the straight line that is to be  
found, wherein  $\hat{\gamma}$  denotes a distance from the origin  
0, and  $\hat{\theta}$  denotes a skew of the straight line. The  
feature of Hough conversion is that the straight  
lines can be detected irrespective of partial noise  
25 data in the image. The outline of this algorithm

is as described below. That is, in the flow chart of Fig. 3, a candidate of a point such as a black picture element  $P_1$  is found on a straight line in the steps 23 to 25. In the steps 26 to 30, sets of  $\gamma$  and  $\theta$  according to the equation  $\gamma = x \sin \theta + y \cos \theta$  are found as straight lines that pass through this point  $P_1$ . Then, the steps 23 to 32 are repeated to find a frequency distribution  $f(\gamma, \theta)$ . Here,  $f(\gamma, \theta)$  represents the number of candidate points located on the straight line  $\gamma = x \sin \theta + y \cos \theta$ . In Fig. 4, for instance, the value  $f(\gamma, \theta)$  of straight line  $(\hat{\gamma}, \hat{\theta})$  passing through points  $P_1$  to  $P_4$ , is 4. As for other straight lines  $(\gamma, \theta)$ , the value  $f(\gamma, \theta)$  is as small as 0 to 2. By finding  $\gamma$  and  $\theta$  that render the value  $f(\gamma, \theta)$  maximum in the step 33, therefore, there can be obtained a parameter of straight lines that pass through the greatest number of candidate points. Equations of the right, upper and lower straight lines of the rectangular frame FR are then found in the same manner as described above.

Left upper, right upper, left lower and right lower corner points of the rectangular frame FR are found from the intersecting points of these four straight lines, and are denoted as  $(0, 0)$ .

$(M_1, N_1), (M_2, N_2), (M_1 + M_2, N_1 + N_2)$  to form a new coordinate system with the left upper corner point as the origin. Described below is a step for converting the whole image 16 with memo by utilizing the rectangular frame FR. If four corner points of the image 13 with frame are denoted by  $(0, 0), (m, 0), (0, n)$  and  $(m, n)$ , the conversion from the image 16 into the image 17 can be expressed as,

$$\begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} M_1/m & M_2/n \\ N_1/m & N_2/n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

where  $(x, y)$  represents the coordinate of a picture element of the image 16 with memo, and  $(X, Y)$  represents the coordinate of a picture element that corresponds to  $(x, y)$  in the normalized image 17.

A coordinate  $(x, y)$  corresponding to a lattice point  $(X, Y)$  is found according to an equation,

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{M_1N_2 - M_2N_1} \begin{pmatrix} mN_2 & -mN_1 \\ -nN_1 & nM_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \end{pmatrix}$$

Generally, however, the coordinate  $(x, y)$  does not serve as a lattice point on which a picture element exists. Therefore, fraction over  $1/2$  is counted as one and the rest is disregarded to find

an integer in order to use a value of lattice point which is closest thereto, or the logical sum of concentrations of the surrounding lattice points is interpolated to find a concentration that is to be used  
5 as the concentration at (x, y). In the foregoing was described an embodiment to utilize the outer frame constituted by four lines as a mark for aligning the position. However, methods can further be contrived to achieve the matching by attaching characteristic  
10 points to the four corners, and to achieve the matching relying upon the characteristic points of the original document without adding any particular marks. In the foregoing was described the case based on the prerequisite that the distortion caused by the difference  
15 in the picture element density between the printer 10 and the image scanner 4 was linear. With an apparatus of the type in which a line sensor of the image scanner 4 is driven by a motor, however, there may develop non-linear distortion being caused by the  
20 drive speed which is not constant. In this case, use is made of a sectionalized frame FR' as shown in Fig. 5, change in the distance is detected relying upon a plurality of parallel lines forming the sections, and the aforementioned conversion is performed with  
25 a small region as a unit, in order to obtain a

normalized image maintaining a high precision.

Described below is a process for preparing a differential image 18 from the image 13 with frame and the normalized image 17. The differential image  
5 can be easily prepared by comparing the image 13 having frame with the normalized image 17 with a picture element as a unit, and rendering the non-coincident portions to be black and the coincident portions to be white. To distinguish the memo data  
10 over the noise, however, the procedure should be carried out as described below.

In Fig. 6, reference numeral 13 denotes an image with frame having a pattern S1, 17 denotes a normalized image having a pattern S1 that is deformed by noise  
15 and having a pattern S2 added as memo data, 13' denotes an image 13' with frame which is processed to expand the pattern S1, 18 denotes a differential image obtained from the images 13' and 17, and 18' denotes a differential image obtained from the images 13 and 17. Now,  
20 if the concentrations of given picture elements  $(x, y)$  of the image 13 with frame and of the normalized image 17 are denoted by  $f(x, y)$  and  $g(x, y)$ , the image being supposed to be binary image, the concentration of the black picture element being denoted by  
25 "1" and the concentration of the white picture element



being denoted by "0", then the image 13' is obtained by performing the operation,

$$f'(x, y) = f(x, y) \vee f(x+1, y) \vee f(x, y+1) \vee f(x+1, y+1)$$

for all x and y.

5 By using the image 13' with frame in which the black picture element region is expanded as mentioned above, if the region of black picture elements is found in the normalized image 17 and the region of white picture elements is found in the expanded image  
10 13', there is obtained the differential image 18 which contains memo data S2 only. The above processing is expressed by the following equation,

$$h(x, y) = g(x, y) \wedge \overline{f'(x, y)}$$

As will be obvious from the comparison of the  
15 image 18 with the differential image 18' which indicates noncoincident portions between the image 13 and the normalized image 17, the expansion processing makes it possible to make the differential image free from noise region S3 added to the initial pattern S1 or  
20 the portions missing from the initial pattern, that are caused as the image is passed through the printer  
10 and the image scanner 4.

In the above embodiment, the expansion processing was performed based upon the logical sum of the neighbor-  
25 ing four picture elements. It is, however, allowable

to expand the logical sum to include the neighboring  
nine picture elements, the neighboring 16 picture  
elements, and so on. Depending upon the kind of  
memo to be treated, furthermore, the expansion processing  
5 can be eliminated.

A process for preparing a memo image 19 from  
the differential image 18 will now be described.  
This process is to remove noise from the memo data  
that has noise which could not be removed by the  
10 above-mentioned process. Here, it is presumed that  
the noise has a line width smaller than that of the  
memo data, and the noise is removed by the contraction  
conversion, and the line width of the memo data is  
restored by the expansion conversion. The differential  
15 image 18 is denoted by  $h(x, y)$ . First, the black  
region of the differential image 18 is contracted.  
The contraction is realized by effecting the operation.

$$h'(x, y) = h(x, y) \wedge h(x+1, y) \wedge h(x, y+1) \wedge h(x+1, y+1)$$
  
for all  $x$  and  $y$ . Then, the black region of the con-  
20 traction image  $h'(x, y)$  is expanded in the same manner  
as the aforementioned  $f'(x, y)$ . Depending upon the  
line width of noise, the expansion may be effected  
to include the neighboring nine picture elements,  
the neighboring 16 picture elements, and so on, instead  
25 of the logical sum or the logical product of the

neighboring four picture elements. In the process to find the differential image, it often happens that the memo data is cut off due to the process for expanding the image 13 with frame. This defect, however, can be interpolated by effecting the expansion conversion and then the contraction conversion prior to effecting the above-mentioned process of contraction and expansion.

Described below is a process which discriminates the kind of memo data to prepare a secondary data file depending upon the kind of memo data.

Fig. 7 shows a relationship among a processed image 16 to which memo data is added, wherein X represents arbitrary characters, a memo image 19, and a divided-region image 20 in which a circumscribing rectangle is found for each region of continuous black picture elements in the memo image 19. Here, the memo data includes three types of data, i.e., underline M1, box or surrounding mark M2, and notes M3. In addition to these memo data, the memo image 19 contains noise N that was not removed from the differential image by the conversion into memo image 19. The noise component N is discriminated and removed by the step of classifying the memo data that will be described later.

First, described below is a process for preparing the divided-region image 20 from the memo image 19. Here, the image is divided into units of regions of continuous black picture elements. Memo number 5 is attached to each of the regions. A variety of algorithms have heretofore been proposed to cut out the continuous region. The continuous region can be cut out, for example, by the labelling algorithm disclosed in a paper entitled "Pattern Data Processing" 10 by Makoto Nagao, the Japanese Association of Electronic Communications, 1983, p. 84. Labels 1 to 6 attached to the individual regions are corresponded as memo numbers to a column 40 of region table TBl as shown in Fig. 8. The heights of the regions are calculated 15 from the coordinates of the uppermost and lowermost portions of the regions, and are written onto a column 41 of the table. The widths are also calculated from the coordinates of the leftmost and rightmost portions, and are written onto a column 42.

20       The region table TBl is prepared in a work area in the main memory 2.

      The memory data are classified by calculating a variety of parameters based upon the data of circumscribing rectangles found by dividing the region, 25 and comparing them with predetermined classification

standards. In this example, there are three classification parameters that are stored in the columns 43 to 45 of the table TBl.

A first parameter stored in the column 43 is  
5 defined by the width/height of the region and represents  
a ratio of the height to the width of the region.  
In the case of the "underline", the value of the  
first parameter becomes greater than that of other  
memo data. Depending upon the value of the first  
10 parameter, therefore, the underline can be discrimi-  
nated from other memo data. A second parameter stored  
in the column 44 is defined by the width plus height,  
and represents the size of the region. In the case  
of the noise, the value of the second parameter becomes  
15 smaller than that of other memo data. Therefore,  
the noise can be discriminated from the memos. A  
third parameter stored in the column 45 represents  
a ratio of black picture elements that occupy the  
area of the region in the original image 12 at a  
20 position that corresponds to the region. The box  
or surrounding mark contains the original image that  
exists in the corresponding region. Therefore, the  
third parameter has a large value; i.e., the value  
is small in the case of other memo data. Namely,  
25 the box or surrounding mark can be discriminated

from other memo data. Fig. 9 is a flow chart of a program for classifying the memos using the above-mentioned parameters, wherein  $Q_{43}$  to  $Q_{45}$  denote threshold values of the first to third parameters.

5 In the foregoing description, only three kinds of memo data were taken into consideration, i.e., underline, box or surrounding mark, and notes. Depending upon the kinds of memos to be employed, however, other discrimination parameters should  
10 also be taken into consideration. For instance, areas and space frequencies can be utilized. The results of classification are stored in the column 46 of the table TB1.

The secondary data file for retrieving the  
15 document image is then prepared based upon the memo data that are classified as described above.

For instance, the underline M1 is presumed to be a sign that is drawn under the keywords in a sentence, and a train of characters above the  
20 underline in the document image is cut out so as to be used as a retrieval data. To cut the train of characters designated by the underline, a rectangular region 83 having, as a base, the base 82 of a circumscribing rectangle 81 of the underline M1 and having  
25 a predetermined height H, is set in a processing

region on the original image 12 or on the image  
13 with frame as shown in Fig. 10A. The image in  
the rectangular region is then projected in the  
lateral direction as shown in Fig. 10B in order  
5 to find a distribution 84 of black picture elements.  
From this distribution, a boundary 85 of character  
train 86 of the lowermost line in the rectangular  
region 83 can be found, thereby to obtain the position  
and size of the local region where the character  
10 train 86 exists.

The box or surrounding mark M2 can be treated  
as a sign that represents the number of an important  
drawing quoted in the document. In this case,  
characters in a local region in the original image  
15 specified by the circumscribing rectangle of the  
box or surrounding mark are recognized. The recogni-  
tion can be performed by adapting a variety of algorithms  
that have heretofore been used with the existing  
OCR apparatus, or can simply be performed by the  
20 method of pattern matching disclosed in the aforement-  
ioned literature compiled by the Japanese Association  
of Electronic Communications, p. 98. The recognized  
result is used as a retrieval data together with  
a pointer of from the sentence to the drawing number,  
25 as has been disclosed, for example, in Japanese

Patent Application No. 273460/1984 entitled a system for retrieving document image data filed by the same applicant as the present application.

5 The note M3 is extracted as a circumscribing rectangle on the divided-region table TBl with a character as a unit. In order to collect a series of characters into a local region, therefore, the neighboring rectangular regions are collected together. This process is realized by expanding the individual  
10 circumscribing rectangles at a predetermined ratio, and collecting the regions that are overlapped into one.

Fig. 11 shows a data format of the thus extracted secondary data file 90, wherein reference numeral  
15 91 denotes a code data such as image number that serves as a pointer to the original image, and reference numerals 92, 93, and 94 denotes columns for storing the secondary data that correspond to the note M3, underline M1, and box or surrounding mark M2. A  
20 coordinate  $(x_0, y_0)$  represents a position at the left upper corner of a circumscribing rectangle of the memo data, a coordinate  $(x_1, y_1)$  represents a position at the right lower corner of the same rectangle, and P denotes a pointer to the note image.  
25 The note image does not exist in the file of the



original image but is obtained from the processed image, and is stored in a separate memory region in the filing apparatus 5 in which the original image has been stored, or is stored in a separate memory region in the filing apparatus 5' which forms the secondary data file 90. A coordinate  $(x_2, y_2)$  represents a position at the left upper corner of a character train rectangle 86, a coordinate  $(x_3, y_3)$  represents a position at the right lower corner of the same rectangle, a character code 95 is obtained by recognizing a character in the character train specified by the box or surrounding mark M2, and a column 96 is an area for storing pointers that indicate the correspondence to the drawing images designated by the box or surrounding mark M2. In a stage where the drawing number specified by the box or surrounding mark M2 is recognized from the document image, the column 96 of pointers remains blank. Namely, the image data that have been stored are searched successively, and the image number is stored as a pointer in this column 96 at a moment when the image of the corresponding drawing is found.

The data in the secondary data file 90 consist chiefly of coordinates that specify the local region in the original image. When the document image is to be retrieved, the local region is extracted

from the document image based upon the coordinate data to display the contents thereof. Since the amounts of secondary data corresponding to the document images are not so large, the secondary data file 5 90 may be comprised of a magnetic memory device having a relatively small memory capacity, i.e., may be comprised of a filing device 5' such as a floppy disc, that is separate from the filing device 5 of a large capacity such as an optical disc which 10 stores document images. The secondary data may be stored in the file 5' consisting of an optical disc, as a matter of course. In the above-mentioned embodiment, furthermore, the local region designated by the underline M1 is stored by way of position 15 coordinates, and the contents of the local region are extracted from the file of original images. This, however, may be so modified that a keyword contained in each of the local regions is stored as a character code in the column 93 of the secondary 20 data file, and is used for attaining the matching with respect to a designated keyword at the time of retrieving the image. In the above description, the underline was cut out mark, and the box or surrounding mark was recognition mark. It is, however, also allowable 25 to define the underline as a recognition mark and the box

or surrounding mark as a cut out mark. Further, in the fore was described to recognize the drawing number.

However, it is also allowable to recognize the literature number, to cut out the name of the corresponding literature from the end of the literature, in order to store and display it. It is further possible to provide a correcting function relying upon the interactive processing to cope with the situations where the classified results are not correct.

10 Described below is a method of retrieving the document image according to the present invention by utilizing the contents of the above-mentioned secondary data file.

Fig. 12 shows a retrieval screen displayed on the CRT 9 in retrieving the document image, wherein reference numeral 50 denotes an ordinary retrieval screen which depicts the results of when a classification code is designated. If the user requests the display of underlined portion under the condition where the data such as the name of document or its number has not been clearly stored, the underlined portion only is displayed with a document as a unit as designated at 51 in Fig. 12. Further, if the user requests to display the drawings or the notes, 25 the contents are displayed as designated at 52 or

53 in Fig. 12. The drawing numbers have been recognized and corresponded to the description. Therefore, the retrieval system of the aforementioned application that has been filed already can be utilized to compare the description with the drawings after the retrieval to display them. It is allowable to display, at the time of retrieval, a plurality kinds of memos in the form of a list as a matter of course.

Fig. 13 shows a whole procedure for storing and retrieving the document image data executed by the document image processing system of Fig. 1. The image processing can be roughly divided into four processes that are executed depending upon the command inputs (step 100) sent from the keyboard 3.

A first process is to store a document image through steps 110 to 118. In the step 110, the image of the original document is input from the image scanner 4 to a predetermined area in the bit map memory 6, and the input image is displayed on the CRT 9 (step 112). If the input image is not perfect, and the operator instructs to input the image again, the process returns to the step 110. The operator who has confirmed the image quality then inputs the document number corresponding to the document, classification code and keyword (step

116) using the keyboard 3. The input document image is therefore stored in the filing device 5 together with these codes.

A second process is to print out the original paper for a processed document through steps 120 to 132.

5 As the document number or the keyword is input (step 120) through the keyboard 3, a corresponding document image is retrieved (step 122) out of the documents stored in the filing device 5, read into the bit map memory 6 and is displayed on the CRT 9 (step 10 124). To the document image is added a rectangular frame FR (step 126) to indicate the reference position mentioned earlier. The region surrounding the rectangular frame is cleared (step 128), and the document image is sent as an image with frame to the CRT 15 9 and the printer 10 (steps 130 to 132).

A third process is to store the secondary data through steps 140 to 162. In this process, a processed document consisting of the document with frame produced previously onto which is written memo data, is input 20 from the image scanner 4 (step 140), and whereby the skew is corrected and, as required, the size is corrected (step 142). Next, as the operator inputs the document number or the keyword of the document, the corresponding original image is retrieved

from the filing device 5 and is displayed (steps 144 to 146). If the memo data and the original correspond to each other, the memo data are extracted and classified through steps 150 to 156, and the  
5 results are displayed. If the operator who has confirmed the displayed contents inputs an OK sign, the memo data are stored in the aforementioned secondary data file 5' (step 162). If the displayed contents are not correct, the error is corrected at a step  
10 160, and the corrected result is stored in the secondary data file.

A fourth process is to retrieve the document image through steps 170 to 176. As the operator designates the classification code of memo data,  
15 the document data file 5 is accessed in accordance with the data of a corresponding classification section in the secondary data file 5'. For example, the image of a local region in the document corresponding to the underline is displayed in the form  
20 of a list (step 172). When the "note" is designated, the image of note characters are read out from a separate region of the secondary data file 5', and is displayed in the form of a list. If the operator selects any one of the memory data (step 174) with  
25 reference to the contents of the list that is displayed,

the document image of a corresponding image number is retrieved from the file 5, and is displayed on the CRT (steps 176 and 178).

In the above-mentioned flow chart, the operator  
5 inputs the image number of the original image in storing the secondary data. This, however, may be eliminated by automatically outputting the image number 91' to the processed document in the second process as shown in Fig. 14, and by automatically  
10 recognizing the image number 91' at the step 144. In the above embodiment, the secondary data were displayed depending upon the kinds. However, the system may be so designed that two or more kinds of secondary data are displayed simultaneously.

15 According to the present invention as will be understood from the foregoing description, the user stores the notes written onto the document, as well as principal words and sentences in the document specified by a mark such as an underline,  
20 in the form of secondary data and memo data that are to be retrieved. Therefore, even when the user does not remember the correct name of the document or the keyword or even when he remembers them vaguely, the desired document can be efficiently retrieved  
25 with reference to the secondary data file. By

utilizing the secondary data, a plurality of documents can be displayed at one time in a compact form, making it possible to greatly reduce the time for retrieval compared with the method by which the contents of the whole documents are successively displayed and retrieved one by one from the file of the original documents. Moreover, each user is allowed to possess the secondary data file as his own file and is, hence, permitted to store and utilize his own memo data irrespective of other users. In the above embodiment, although the document file 5 is made up at user side through the first process, an existing document file supplied by a publishing firm may be available to produce the original paper 14.



CLAIMS:

1. A method of storing document data in a filing system comprising:

a first step for preparing a processed image which includes the content of an original document in a first memory region of said filing system and a secondary data;

a second step for comparing the processed image with the image of the original document read from said first memory region, in order to find different portions;

a third step for classifying the different portions according to a predetermined classification standard;

a fourth step for specifying at least one local region which has a predetermined relationship in position, that is determined by the classification standard, with respect to the different portion in the processed image; and

a fifth step for storing the data that represents said local region in a secondary memory region of said filing system together with a code that makes said data corresponded to said original document.

2. A method of storing document data in a filing system according to claim 1, wherein the

data that represents said local region contains position coordinates of the local region.

3. A method of storing document data in a filing system according to claim 1, wherein the data that represents said local region is an image data contained in said local region.

4. A method of storing document data in a filing system according to claim 1, further comprising:

a step for discriminating characters contained in said local region to convert them into character codes which will be stored in the second memory region in said fifth step.

5. A method of storing document data in a filing system according to claim 1, wherein the data that represents the local region is stored in said second memory region for each of said classifications in said fifth step.

6. A method of storing document data in a filing system according to claim 1, wherein said secondary data includes a mark that is jotted down onto the document to designate said local region.

7. A method of storing document data in a filing system according to claim 6, wherein said mark consists of a marking line for designating a local region that includes a plurality of characters

in the processed document.

8. A method of storing document data in a filing system according to claim 6, wherein said mark consists of a frame that surrounds a plurality of characters in the processed document.

9. A method of storing document data in a filing system according to claim 1, wherein said secondary data contains a word that consists of a plurality of characters.

10. A method of storing document data in a filing system according to claim 9, wherein said secondary data contains a mark that is jotted down onto the document to designate said local region.

11. A method of storing document data in a filing system according to claim 1, further comprising:

a step for preparing a document to write said secondary data in a form in which at least one indication to indicate a reference position is added at a predetermined position of an image read from said first memory region; and

a step for determining and correcting the skew of a processed image that contains the indication of said reference position, relying upon the indication of said reference position in said image;

wherein the image after corrected is compared with the original document image in said second step.

12. A method of retrieving a desired document image out of document images stored in a filing apparatus, comprising:

a first step for preparing a file of secondary data by extracting additionally written matters from a processed image that consists of the contents of the original document image stored in said filing apparatus and additionally written matters, said file storing the secondary data together with codes that make the secondary data corresponded to the original document image, said secondary data being classified depending upon the kinds of said additionally written matters;

a second step for designating at least one section of the secondary data;

a third step for displaying the secondary data that corresponds to said designated section;

a fourth step for specifying a document image that is to be read out from the filing apparatus with reference to the secondary data that is displayed; and

a fifth step for reading out the specified

document image from the filing apparatus.

13. A method of retrieving a desired document image out of the document images stored in the filing apparatus according to claim 12, wherein said secondary data contains data that specifies a local region of the original document image, and the image of said local region is displayed in the fourth step.

14. A method of retrieving a desired document image out of the document images stored in the filing apparatus according to claim 12, wherein said additionally written matters include marks and notes for designating part of the regions in the original document image, said secondary data contains coordinate data for specifying part of the regions of said original document image corresponding to said marks and contains local image that includes said notes, and wherein when a section corresponding to said mark is designated in said step, part of the regions of the original document image is extracted and displayed relying upon said coordinate data.

FIG. 1

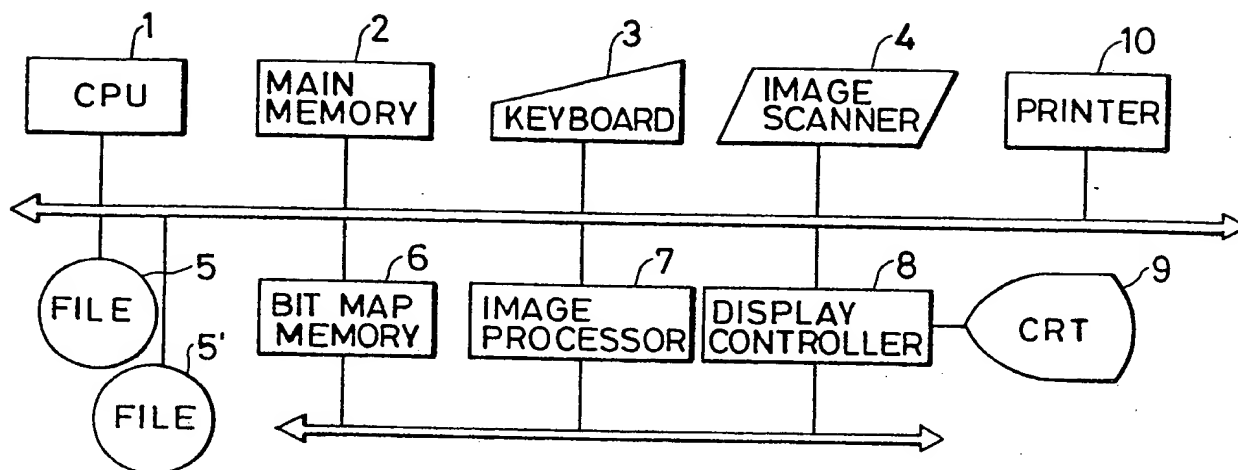
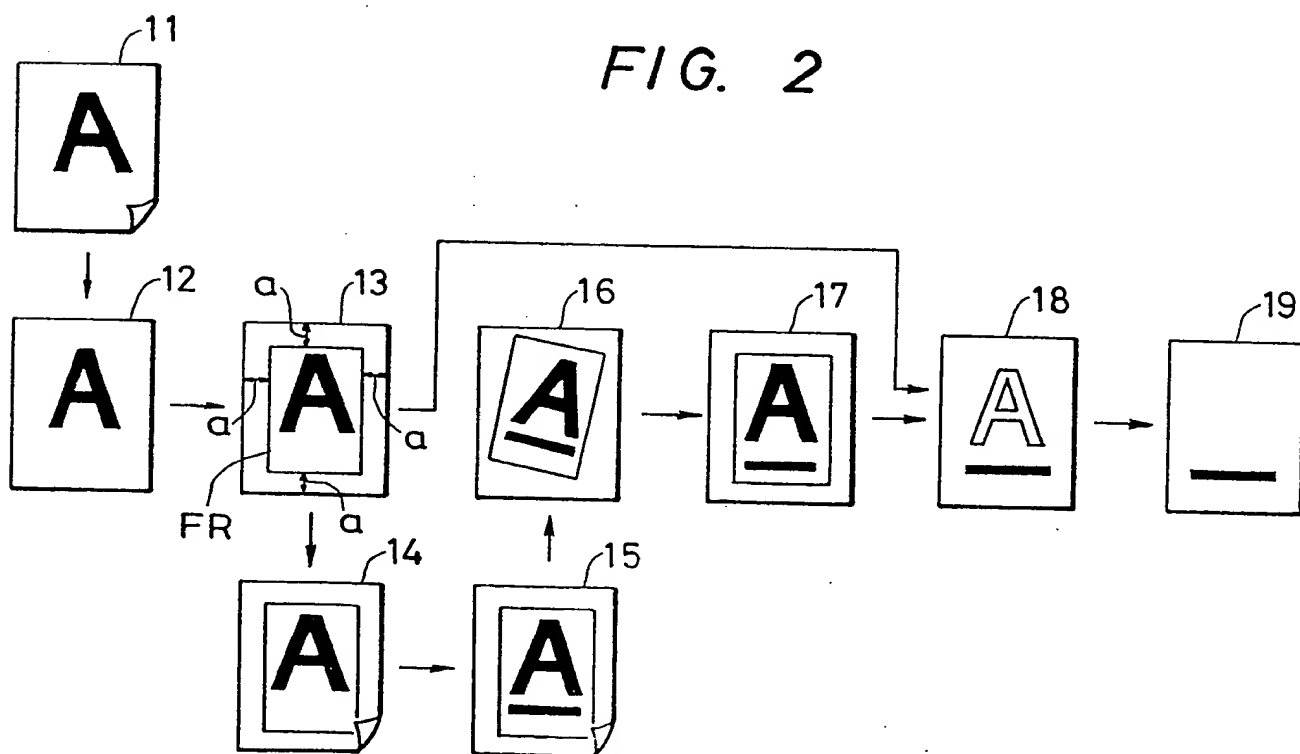


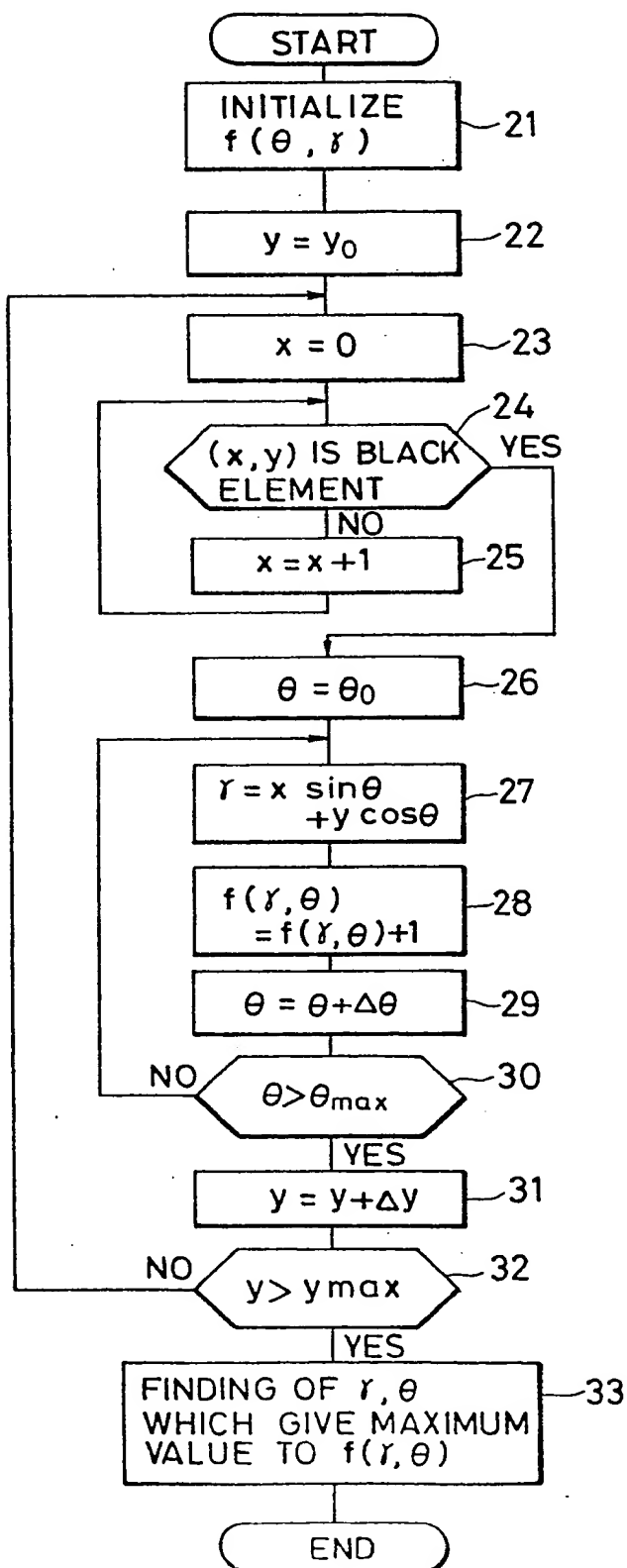
FIG. 2



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FIG. 3



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FIG. 4

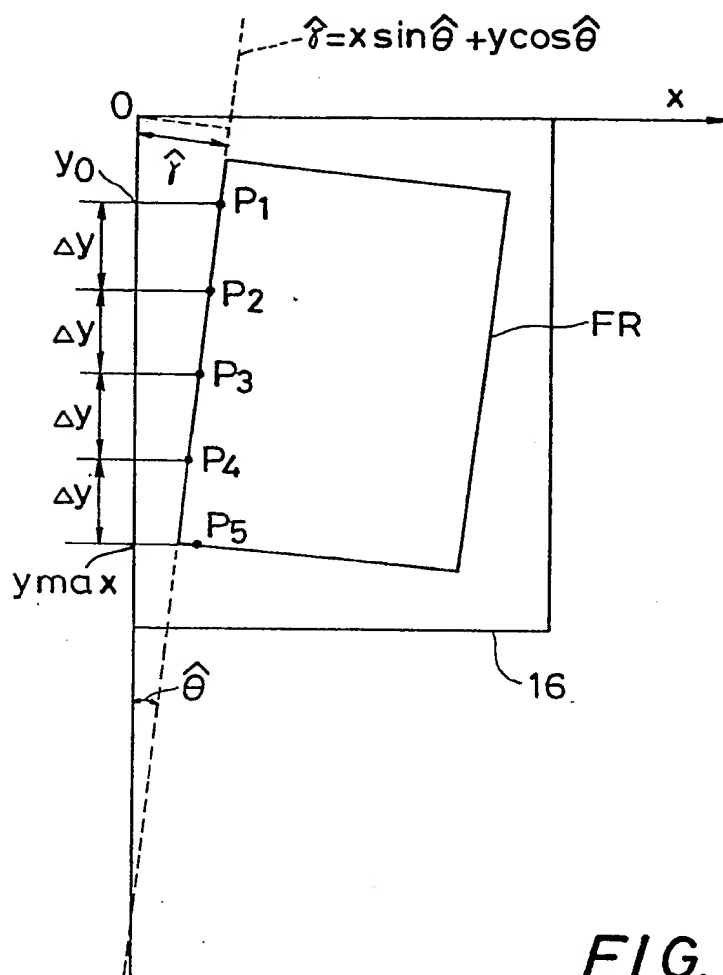
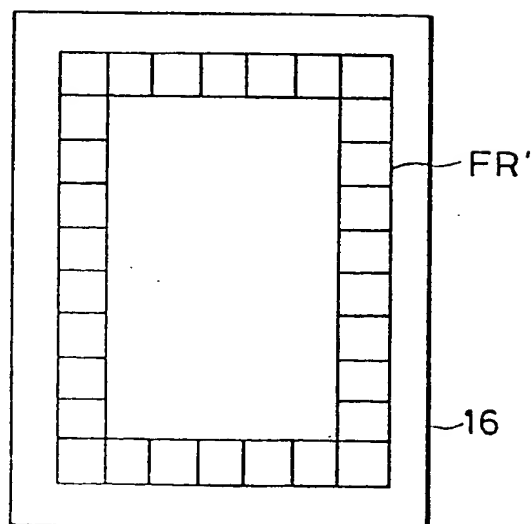


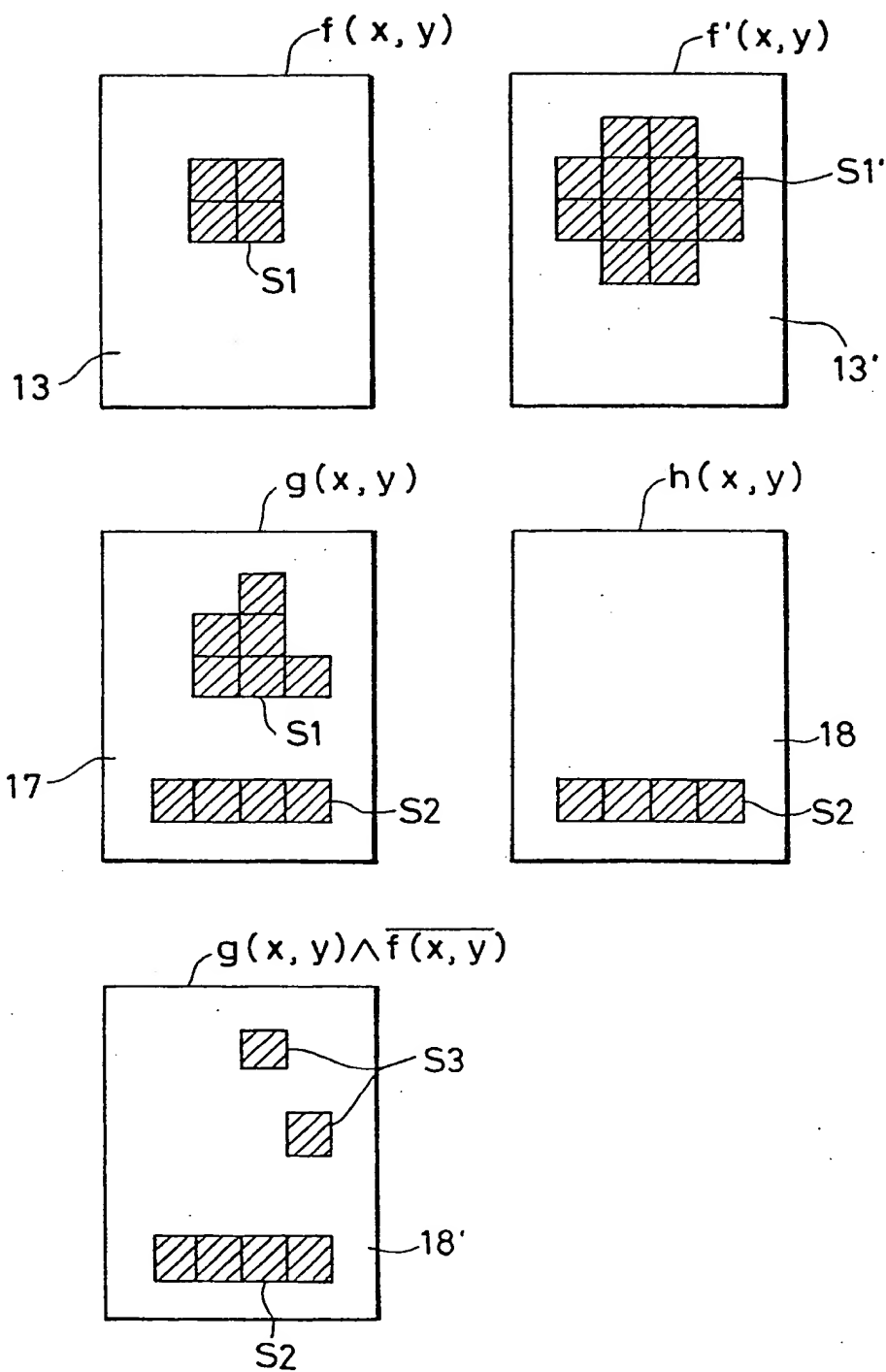
FIG. 5





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FIG. 6



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FIG. 7

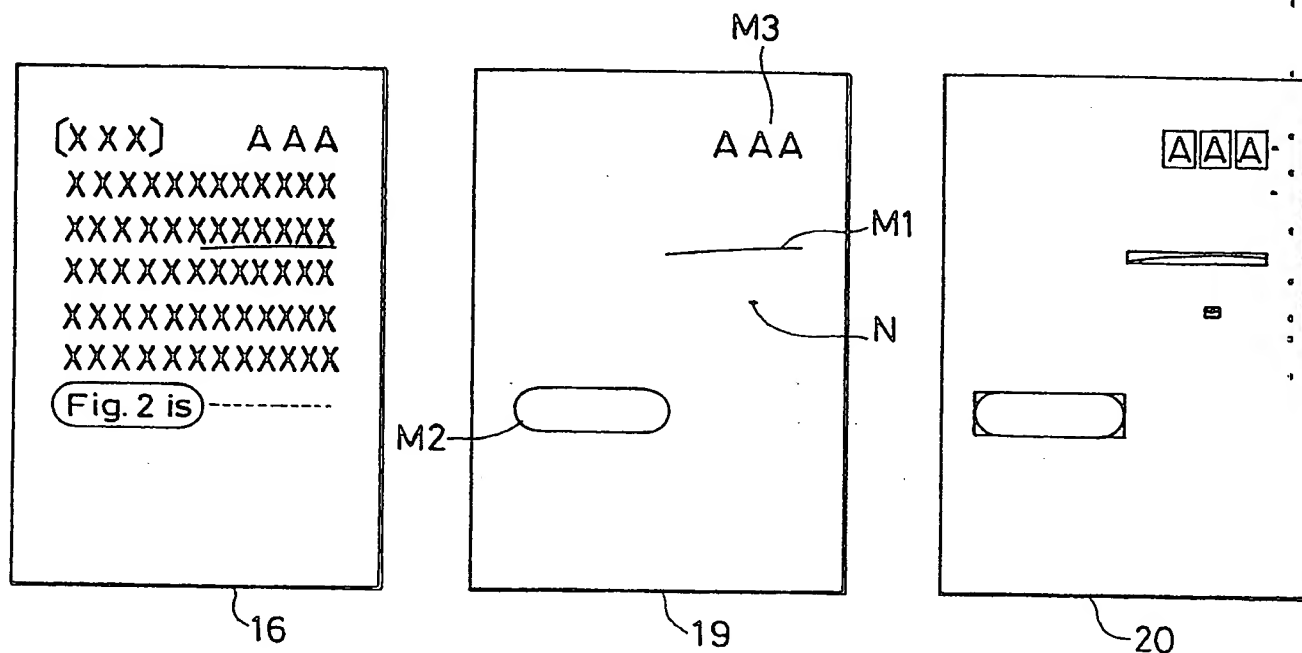


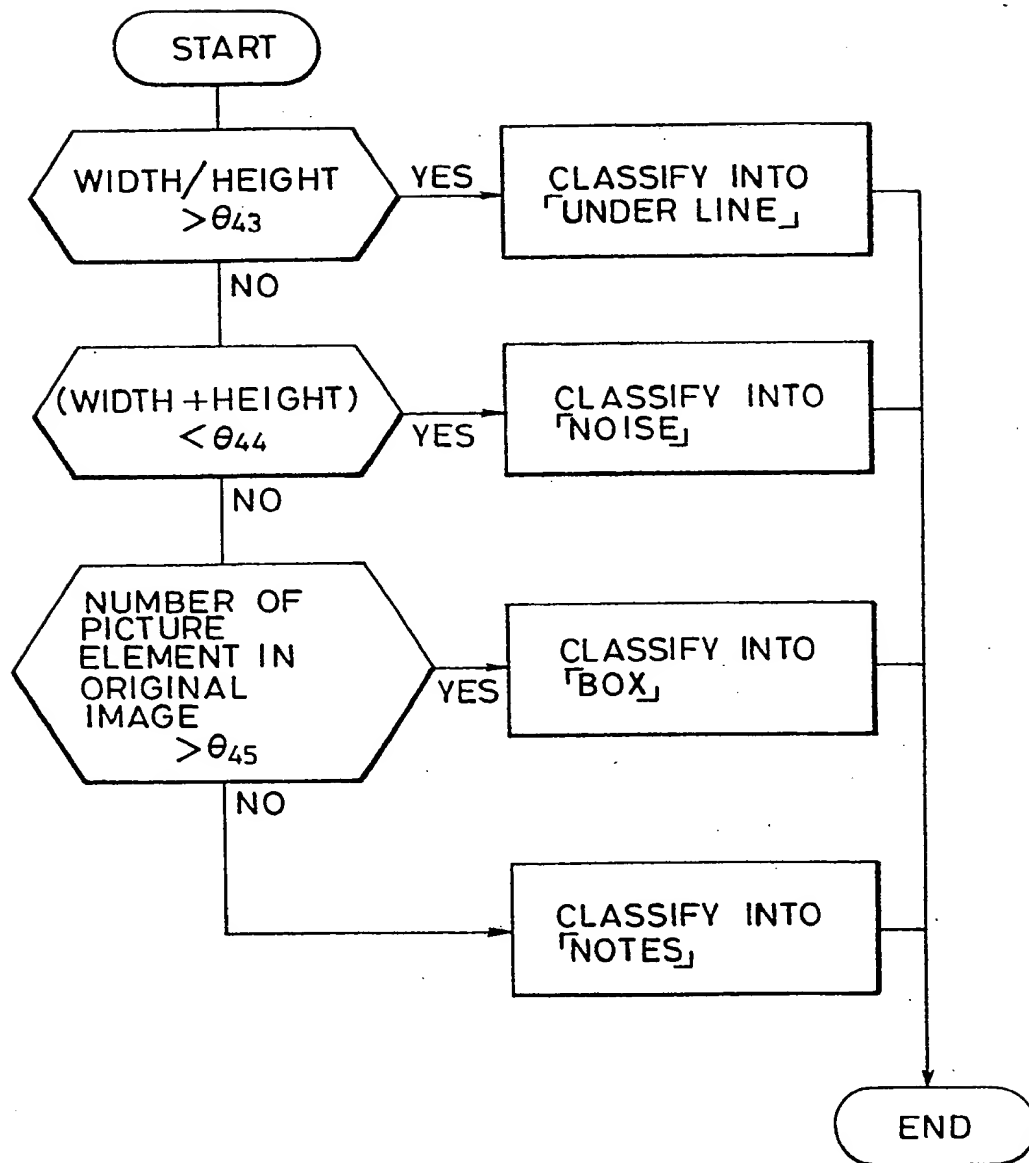
FIG. 8

TB1

MEMO NO.	HEIGHT	WIDTH	WIDTH/HEIGHT	WIDTH + HEIGHT	NUMBER OF PICTURE ELEMENT	CLASIFICATION OF MEMO
1	35	30	0.86	65	0	NOTES
2	35	25	0.71	60	0	NOTES
3	35	25	0.71	60	0	NOTES
4	15	195	13.0	210	0.01	UNDER LINE
5	5	10	2.0	15	0	NOISE
6	75	140	1.9	215	0.25	BOX

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FIG. 9



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FIG. 10A

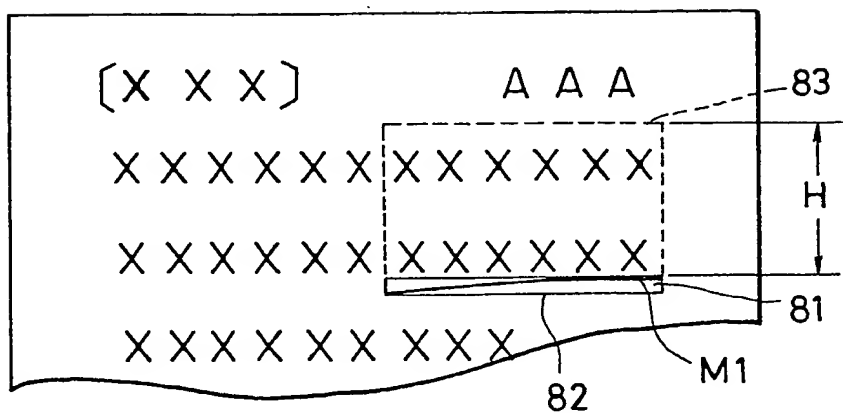


FIG. 10B

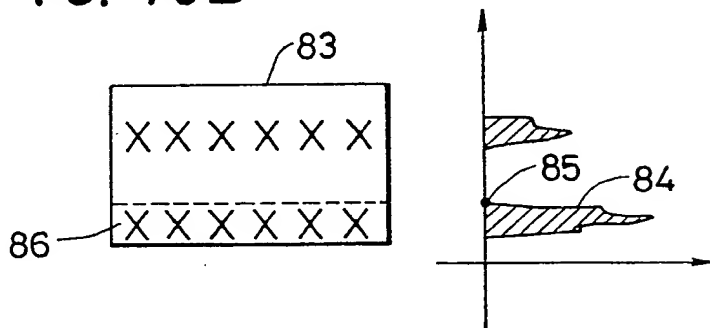


FIG. 14

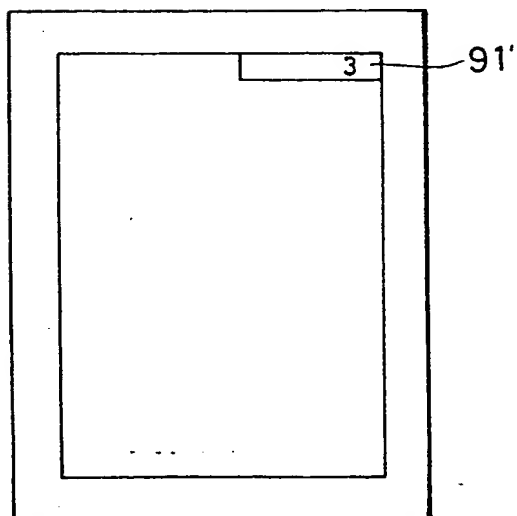


FIG. 11

91										92										93										94										95				96	
IMAGE NO.	CLASS CODE	KEY WORD	NOTES				UNDER LINE								BOX								CHARACTER CODE	POINTER																					
			x <sub>0</sub>	y <sub>0</sub>	x <sub>1</sub>	y <sub>1</sub>	P	x <sub>0</sub>	y <sub>0</sub>	x <sub>1</sub>	y <sub>1</sub>	x <sub>2</sub>	y <sub>2</sub>	x <sub>3</sub>	y <sub>3</sub>	x <sub>0</sub>	y <sub>0</sub>	x <sub>1</sub>	y <sub>1</sub>																										
1																																													
2																																													
3																																													
⋮																																													

90

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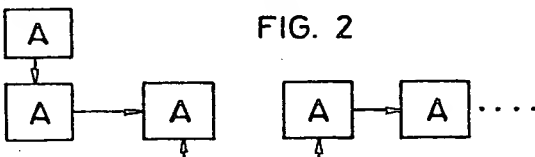
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FIG. 12

TITLE	APPL. NO.	ASSIGNEE
IMAGE RETRIEVAL METHOD	58 - 123	A CORP.
FILING SYSTEM	58 - 334	B LTD.
RETRIEVAL SYSTEM	59 - 001	HITACH
⋮	⋮	

TITLE	UNDER LINE
IMAGE RETRIEVAL METHOD	AN IMAGE WITH MEMO ..... RECOGNITION ⋮
FILING SYSTEM	SYNCHRONIZED DISPLAY ..... OPTICAL DISC ⋮
RETRIEVAL SYSTEM	⋮

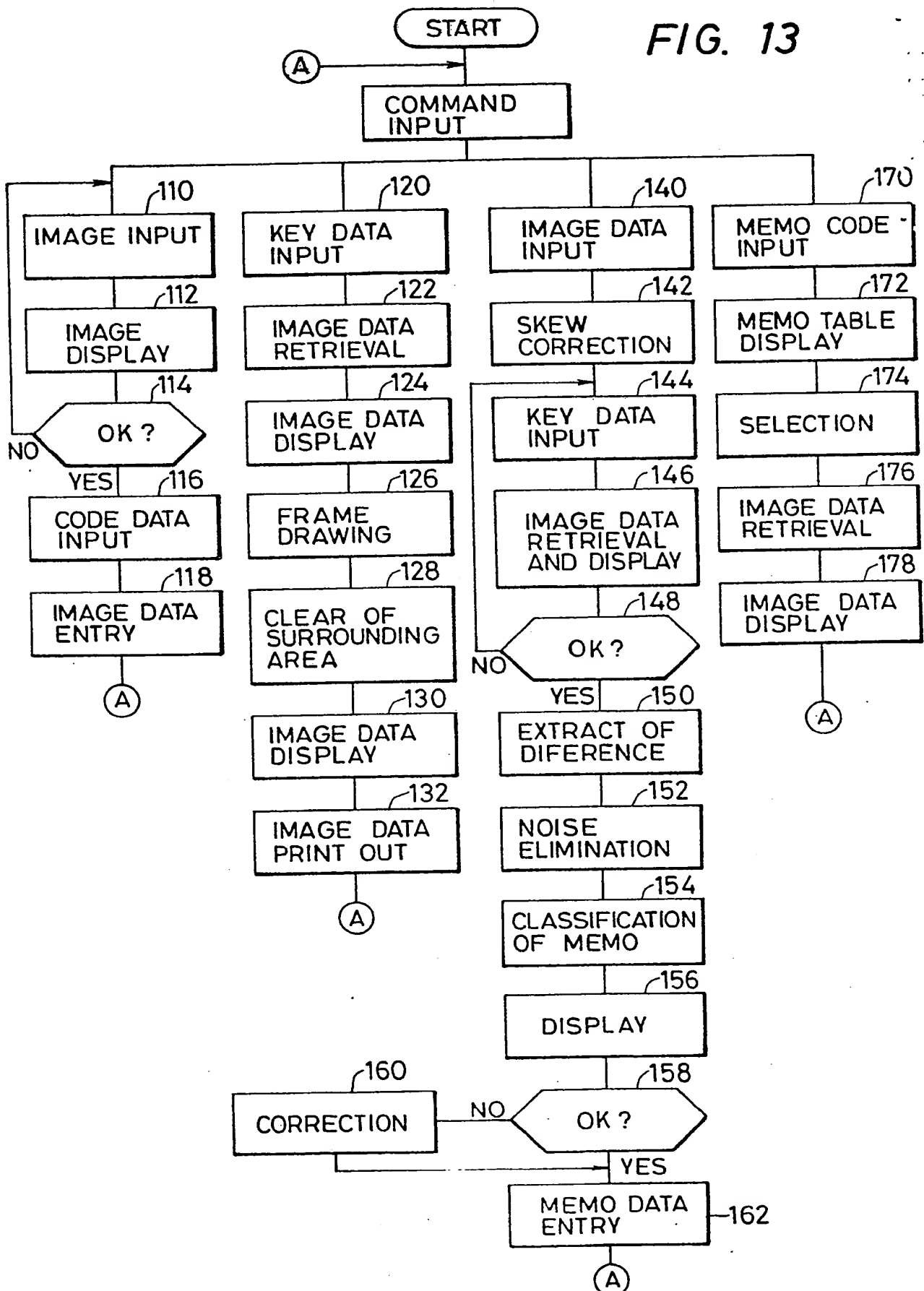
TITLE	FIGURE
IMAGE RETRIEVAL METHOD	
FILING SYSTEM	⋮
RETRIEVAL SYSTEM	⋮

TITLE	NOTES
IMAGE RETRIEVAL METHOD	<i>The embodiment may be patentable.</i> ⋮
FILING SYSTEM	<i>Talk with Mr. A and Mr. B</i> ⋮
RETRIEVAL SYSTEM	⋮

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FIG. 13



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# **EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**

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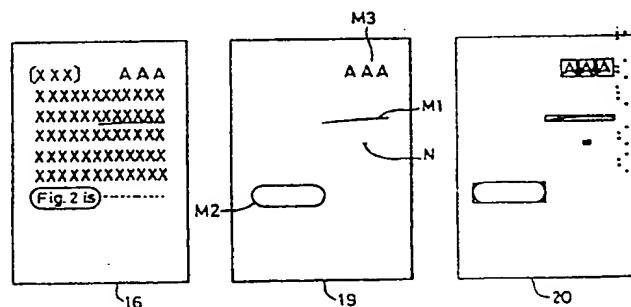
84 Designated Contracting States: **DE FR GB**

74 Representative: **Strehl, Schübel-Hopf, Groening, Schulz, Maximilianstrasse 54 Postfach 22 14 55, D-8000 München 22 (DE)**

88 Date of deferred publication of search report: **11.10.89 Bulletin 89/41**

## 54 **Method of storing and retrieving image data.**

57 In order to utilize memo data written by hand at the time of retrieving the document, the original document image data is stored and, thereafter, a document image data with memo is separately input, the document image data with memo being comprised of the original document image onto which is additionally written memo data by hand. The position of the document image data with memo is then brought into alignment with the original document image data and is collated to extract only those memo data written by hand. Then the kind of memo is discriminated, the process is effected depending upon the kind of memo, and the memo data is stored in the secondary data file for retrieval. To retrieve the document, the memo data of a plurality of documents are read out from the secondary data file depending upon the kind of memo that is designated, and are displayed as a look-up table. If the operator designates any one of them, the image of the corresponding original document is read out from the original document image file and is displayed.





European Patent  
Office

# EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

0202671  
Application Number

EP 86 10 6907

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl. 4)
X	EP-A-0 117 336 (FUJI XEROX) * Whole document *	1,4,5,9 ,10,12	G 06 F 15/40
Y	---	2,3,13	
D,Y	FR-A-2 543 708 (HITACHI) * Page 5, lines 2-14 *	2,3,13	
A	ELECTRONIC DESIGN, 15th April 1982, pages 49-54, Hayden Pub. Co., Rochelle Park, US; W. HORAK et al.: "Layering approach manages mixed documents" * Page 51, left-hand column, line 17 - right-hand column, line 15; figure 15 *	6-8,14	
A	PATTERN RECOGNITION, vol. 17, no. 1, 1984, pages 29-43, Pergamon Press Ltd, Elmsford, New York, US; H. TAMURA et al.: "Image database systems: a survey" * Page 39, left-hand column, line 10 - right-hand column, line 9 *	6-8,14	
A	COMPUTER DESIGN, vol. 18, no. 11, November 1979, page 68, Concord., Mass., US; "OCR Page reader recognizes common fonts, skips unreadable data" * Right-hand column, lines 7-31 *	6-8,14	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl. 4)
			G 06 F 15/00

The present search report has been drawn up for all claims

Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner
THE HAGUE	13-07-1989	POPINEAU G.J.P.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS		
X : particularly relevant if taken alone		
Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category		
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P : intermediate document		
I : theory or principle underlying the invention		
E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after, the filing date		
D : document cited in the application		
L : document cited for other reasons		
X : member of the same patent family, corresponding document		